

## Motor Pickets On Job To-day In Pier Fight

Longshoremen's Union Has  
20 Automobiles and 120  
Men Ready to Combat  
the Independent Drivers

## Dock Workers to Help

Will Refuse to Handle All  
Goods Transported by  
Employees of Merchants

The industrial war threatened by union leaders in retaliation for the open-shop trucking system established by city merchants to move their goods from the piers will be on to-day.

Following a meeting of the New York district council of the International Longshoremen's Association, it was announced that the first move of the unionized teamsters and longshoremen to combat the merchants' action had been decided upon and that the 40,000 pier workers of the international had pledged themselves to see the fight through to a finish.

John F. Riley, head of the district council, said that union dock workers on all piers would refuse from now on to handle goods brought to the piers by non-union drivers. Warehouse men, he asserted, will decline to receive or prepare for shipment merchandise carried by open-shop truckmen.

## To Use Motor Pickets

In addition, he said, a powerful weapon in the form of a corps of motor pickets had been organized, consisting of twenty automobiles and about 120 men. These, he said, will picket the non-union trucks "on the run" and will use their influence with the organized workers with whom the non-union drivers come into contact.

"We have already tested our strength," said Riley, "and found it ample. Last Saturday two trucks of the Citizens' Transportation Committee carried a load of cotton from the Morgan Line docks to the piers of the Old Dominion Line, which is now in the transatlantic service. The longshoremen here recognized the drivers as non-union men and refused to touch the stuff. The cotton had to be carted back to the Morgan Line piers."

"We understand fully the meaning of Justice Fawcett's decision regarding sympathetic strikes, and we shall obey the law, but we shall at the same time go to the limit of our rights as American citizens. No law under the sun can compel a man to work if he doesn't want to."

The stand of the pier men was adopted, he explained, after it was found that a majority of the Atlantic Coast locals of coastwise longshoremen had voted to support the six unions of this port, who again voted to stay out until the coastwise steamship lines had increased their wages from sixty-five cents an hour and \$1 for overtime, to eighty cents an hour and \$1.20 for overtime, the pay of the deep-sea workers.

The decision came as a great disappointment to certain of the labor leaders, who were making strenuous efforts to ward off the impending struggle by getting the men back to work and who were hopeful that the men would recognize the seriousness of the situation and call the strike off for the present.

Riley declared that while the men had taken a firm stand he felt that quick action by the Interstate Commerce Commission in granting an increase in freight rates to the coastwise lines would bring about an immediate

adjustment of the trouble. The lines could then grant the workers' demands. From a long distance telephone conversation with William Smith, who with other longshoremen leaders is now at Washington conferring with Attorney General Palmer, he gathered that the question was to come up in a short time before the Interstate Commerce Commission and that the prospects appeared favorable. The Attorney General, he declared, seemed to favor the increase and the teamster brotherhood chiefs were also pressing the authorities for an early adjustment.

No General Strike Now  
The council head further said that, so far as he knew, no general strike to assist the longshoremen would be called for the present and that the steps so far outlined probably would prove effective in nullifying the merchants' efforts to break the longshoremen's strike. Additional action would be taken, he intimated, if it was found necessary.

The meeting adopted a resolution condemning the American Legion for permitting its members to take part in the controversy. The Citizens' Transportation Committee had announced that many of the drivers on the open-shop trucks were ex-service men and members of the American Legion, who had volunteered to do the work on their own responsibility.

Colonel Frederick A. Molitor, in charge of the trucking system for the commercial interests, says that he will probably have 100 trucks out to-day, and that from now on he expects to move 500 tons of merchandise a day, clearing away the 3,000 tons of merchandise piled up on the four eastwise piers by the end of the week.

## Heir to Throne of Spain Will Serve As Private Soldier

Prince of Asturias Long  
Has Drilled on the Palace  
Grounds, Proving Him-  
self a Good Comrade

MADRID, June 13.—The Prince of the Asturias, heir to the Spanish throne, to-morrow will take the oath of loyalty as a private infantryman in the regiment formerly known as the Old 34 Moaradas, which participated in the conquest of Seville in the thirteenth century and fought with Cortes in Mexico and with Pizarro in Peru.

For the first time in history an heir to the Spanish throne will serve as an ordinary soldier, the others having received the rank of captain general at birth. The prince would have preferred to become a sailor, but his father chose a military career for him. For several months past the prince has worked hard at acquiring the elements of military knowledge under the three chosen officers. In the last month he has drilled constantly in the palace grounds with a company of the regiment he will join, rising at reveille and going through the exercises in the morning. He has chosen himself a good comrade, sharing all the sports.

During the afternoons the prince has invited some of the soldiers to join him in his garden work on the piece of ground in the palace garden given him by his father. He passes his spare hours with his brothers and sisters or in studying various subjects to fit himself to rule when the time comes.

Prince Alfonso often has expressed the desire to study at the University of Madrid, but this is improbable, as special professors have been employed to teach him.

To-morrow's ceremony will take place at the polo grounds of the Casa Del Campo. Diplomats and Ministers have been invited, as also former officers of the regiment. On Tuesday the King will give a luncheon to the regiment's officers and men, who number 1,400. Another son of the King, Prince Gonzalo, is to enter the same regiment in the near future.

## Geneva Session Admits Four More Nations

Suffrage Societies of Spain,  
Greece and Argentina  
Become Members of  
International Alliance

Program Is Adopted

## Compromise Calls for Equal Rights to Education and Chances in All Industries

By Constance Drexel

GENEVA, June 13.—Suffrage societies in four more countries have been admitted into the international alliance—Spain, Uruguay, Greece and Argentina.

The convention decided to change the name of the Woman's Charter to the Woman's Program. It was adopted with the main features as follows for every country:

"Woman suffrage; equal rights to education and opportunities in every industry and profession; equal pay for equal work; equal rights over children; right to retain nationality irrespective of marriage; higher moral standard for men; equal to that of women; no special regulations for labor different from that of men unless desired by working women themselves as a protection for motherhood; widows without provision to be paid for maintenance of children by the state so as to keep the children with the mothers; research into paternity and obligation of the father to pay the unmarried mother."

Adopted as Compromise  
The foregoing was finally adopted as a compromise of all suggestions. The theory of pensions for all mothers as a recognition by the state of the value of motherhood to society was in the original program as it came out of committee, also insistence that illegitimate children should have the same rights as the legitimate child. But these two subjects were so deep that everybody was floundering around in a sea of conflicting viewpoints. So they were left out altogether to be brought up again at the next congress. Women of so many various nations have never before come together like this, and not at all since before the war. They do not wish the alliance to stand for hastily drawn conclusions.

The league of nations again came up before the open convention after being thrashed out in committee. The women's address to the league was settled the other day, but the question of the ad hoc operandi still is open. Probably the league will be called upon to call a world conference of women every year.

A large reception was given by the Save the Children Committee of Switzerland, at which addresses were made by Lady Muriel Paget and others recently returned from Central Europe. Mothers of all nations were asked to help in alleviating the conditions among the dying children.

The brilliant success of the women of India at the convention has been one of the features. Everybody has been admiring them from personal observation and conversation, but it was not until the hugely attended public

meeting Thursday that an opportunity was given to see how the Eastern women were capable of taking their share in international affairs. As Mrs. Catt, who was presiding, said, if any one is still so backward as to think that the women of the Far East were in any way inferior to the women of the rest of the world, they must now be convinced to the contrary.

The Indian delegates, sitting on the platform, wore gorgeous costumes of silks, richly embroidered with gold and all cut alike, much in the fashion of flowing tea gowns, except what yards of material were used as a picturesque shawl effect over the head. Three made speeches in perfect English, with perfect poise and especially the Indian poetess, Mrs. Naidan, won a great ovation, even greater than Lady Astor in her speech. The only hint given of India's desire to be an independent nation was Mrs. Naidan's opening remarks. She regretted she could not speak in her native language, but had to use the language of those who now rule India.

## Tell of India's Desire

Mrs. Chandra Senn, who recently appeared before committees in the House of Commons, and Mrs. Tata, of Bombay, told something of India's up to her present desire to live up to her traditions. Much to everybody's surprise they spoke of suffrage societies in India, that Great Britain had accepted the principle of woman suffrage for India, and that the assembly to be formed will have to pass on the matter. They spoke of the exaltation of peace and the exorcism of motherhood in their country and said they were glad to find no progress in the same common idea among the women of the West at the convention.

Two Japanese delegates in native costume also spoke. One is a professor of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Japan. The other is secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association. They said woman suffrage had so far made no progress in their country and was practically unheard of. But both prophesied that the congress would meet in Tokio before many years.

Dr. Pauline Luisi, of Uruguay, and Mrs. Joseph Daniels were the only Western women on the program. Mrs. Daniels made a speech as official delegate from the United States. She spoke of President Wilson's advocacy of the suffrage cause and of the need for women in reconstruction problems. Various methods of assistance to widows and unmarried mothers were brought up by the European delegates. But in these discussions America took small part. It was clearly demonstrated that too much state paternalism was not desired in the United States, where the individual is expected to be capable of grappling with her own personal problems.

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GENEVA, June 13. (By The Associated Press.) The International Woman's Suffrage Alliance Congress, at its closing session here this afternoon, accepted an invitation to hold the next congress in Paris in 1922.

The acceptance, however, is contingent upon the women of France obtaining the franchise within a year previous to the date of the congress, as the latter desire to convene in a country where women have not been enfranchised.

## Wet Move in Newfoundland

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 13.—The Premier of Newfoundland announced in the Assembly yesterday that the government intended to appoint a commission to consider the question of modifying the prohibition law. There has been an active agitation for several months for modification.

## Club Demands Lower Schools Teach Religion

Judge Crain Introduces  
Resolution Declaring Ed-  
ucation Must Not Be  
Severed from Faith

## Legislation Is Sought

Executive Committee of  
Tammany Will Be Asked  
to Indorse Movement

Resolutions demanding religious instruction in the elementary schools of the city were introduced last night by Judge Thomas T. C. Crain, of the Court of General Sessions, at a meeting of the Amsterdam Democratic Club, 1313 West Sixty-fourth Street, were adopted unanimously.

Judge Crain's resolutions call for adequate safeguards against proselytism, stipulating that religious training is to be "according to the religious convictions of the parents" of the children and that "education must no longer be officially severed from faith."

In making the resolutions public after the meeting, to which reporters were not admitted, Judge Crain explained that after serving fourteen years on the bench he had reached the conclusion that neglect of religious training is responsible for the prevalence of crime.

He said that the resolutions would be forwarded to the executive committee of Tammany Hall and to the Democratic County Committee of greater New York for adoption, and that it was his intention to do all in his power to see that legislation is passed and, if need be, a constitutional amendment making religious instruction part of the curriculum.

## The Resolution

The resolution follows, in part: "Whereas, the school is the mold of character, the childhood of the nation taking like wax the impress of the mold; and

"Whereas, education is the armor of the mind, the defense of the nation and the first object of government; and

"Whereas, the fate of the Republic depends upon the training of our youth; and

"Whereas, religion is the binder together of humanity and the foundation of society, the voice of the deepest human experience, providing a conception of life, bettering character, safeguarding virtue and producing happiness; therefore

"Resolved, That education must no longer be officially severed from faith. We demand that it penetrate to the vital—that it be made the key to life. Our children are entitled to the compass of divine truth. We insist that they wear from the first God's color. The atheist and the agnostic shall not

keep the bread of life from our young. We commend as entitled to the highest praise the army of zealous, high-minded and competent teachers throughout our city and state who by example and precept work untiringly for the maintenance of high ideals. They ask no praise and need no eulogy. They are ensnared in the respect, esteem and affection of an appreciative public. But we demand the passage of such laws, and if necessary the adoption of such constitutional amendments, as will enable them to provide for the children of the state ethical and religious training according to the religious convictions of the parents of such children, with proper safeguards against attempts at proselytism.

## Salvation of Youth

"Resolved, That the salvation of the youth of the land is the paramount and insistent issue. On it we are not divided. Banishing contentions, stilling controversies and harmonizing differences, we present an unbroken battle line. The word is on the altar! Oh, citizenship of America, dedicated to noble thought and splendid achievement by the great and good who have lived and gone, to arms, ye heirs of faith and freedom! We summon by bugle call the God-fearing manhood and womanhood, the loving motherhood and fatherhood of the Republic. Rout the forces which now sap the spiritual vitality of the nation. Rebuild the home altars. Repreclaim the old truths. Give to the childhood of the land by freethought, in school and place of worship the training needful to rectitude, righteousness and power. This land is the Lord's!"

Judge Crain himself is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For many years he has been a student of criminology, settlement work and education in the schools.

## Argentine Sugar To Be Landed Here at 15 Cents

Private Interests Buy 50,000  
Tons to Export to U. S. Be-  
sides Government Purchase

BUENOS AYRES, June 12.—Based on the domestic price at which Frederic J. Stimson, United States Ambassador to Argentina, obtained 14,000 tons of sugar for the account of the United States, plus the transportation cost, it is estimated the sugar will be landed in New York at 15 cents a pound. It probably will require five ships to transport the sugar.

President Irigoyen's action in waiving the exportation restriction on the solicitation of Ambassador Stimson is considered here to have been decided upon as a special favor to the United States.

In addition to the sugar obtained for the United States Government, it is learned that private interests have contracted for a total of 50,000 tons for exportation to the United States.

## Man Held in Cleveland With \$100,000 in Drugs

CLEVELAND, June 13.—A man having drugs valued at about \$100,000, said by the police to be part of a large quantity recently stolen from a Philadelphia drug house, was arrested here to-day. Two suitcases filled with opium, morphine and opium were seized. The man is connected with a drug ring operating in Toledo, New York, Detroit and Cleveland, according to the police.

## Poles Raise \$1,030,000 For Loan at Meeting

More Than 3,000 Attend Car-  
negie Hall Demonstration  
In Behalf of Fund

More than 3,000 persons attended the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall last night in the interest of the Polish national loan, which is being raised in the United States. Subscriptions to the loan amounted to \$1,030,000, the majority of the subscribers being members of the Polish colony of New York. The campaign has been in progress two weeks.

A life-size portrait of General Joseph Pilsudski occupied the center of the stage and was flanked on both sides by American and Polish flags. Telegrams assuring the Polish people of enduring friendship were received from Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State; Hugh Gibson, United States Minister to Poland; Herbert Hoover, Prince Casimir Lubomirski, Polish Minister to the United States; Secretary Baker, General Joseph Haller, of the Polish Army, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The speakers included Dr. F. Stefczyk, representative of the Polish Ministry of Finance, and Stanislaw J. Arct, purchasing delegate of the Polish government in the United States.

## Ex-Empress Eugenie Has Cataract Removed

Able to Read for First Time  
In Many Years After New  
Method Operation

MADRID, June 13.—Former Empress Eugenie of France is able to see much better than for years past, thanks to an operation for cataract performed since her arrival in Madrid, where she

is the guest of her nephew, the Duke of Alba. Despite her ninety-four years, the former Empress consented to undergo the operation, performed by Dr. Jacinto Barraquer, a Barcelona oculist, who invented an instrument for cataract removal.

The frailty of Eugenie permitted the use of only a local anesthetic. The surgeon made a slight incision in the cataract, applied cocaine and then the delicate instrument, which acts on the suction principle, was used. After six days the obstruction was drawn aside without pain. When the bandages were removed Eugenie was able to read for the first time in many years. The cataract cannot be removed entirely without cutting, therefore the ultimate success of the operation cannot be forecast.

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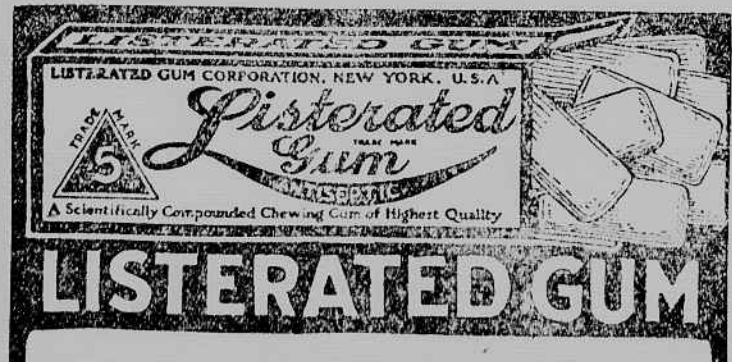
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